✣ THE DIAMOND CITY ✣

WILKES-BARRÉ

WILKES-BARRÉ, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, built on the east bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, is the business and social centre of the historic Wyoming Valley.

At an Indian conference held in Philadelphia in 1742 the Delawares, an Indian tribe dwelling at what is now the City of Easton, Pennsylvania, were ordered to leave there and settle at either "Shamokin or Wyomin." They selected the latter place, and established their village in what is now the Tenth and Twelfth Wards of the City of Wilkes-Barré; "and so far as is now known this was the first settlement of human beings within the present city limits."

The first permanent white settlers came from Connecticut under the command of Major John Durkee, in 1769, and effected a settlement, establishing a fort at a point near what is now West River and South Streets.

These early settlers were driven out of their possessions by the "Pennamites," the followers of Thomas and Richard Penn, who were in turn driven from the valley by the "Yankees" the following year. This unsettled condition prevailed until near the close of the eighteenth century, when the Pennsylvania Legislature recognized the claims of the Pennamites, thus establishing peace.

The name Wilkes-Barré was originated by Major Durkee, being compounded from the names of two friends of the colonies, Colonel John Wilkes, who had been a member of the British Parliament, and Colonel Isaac Barré, of the British House of Commons. The plan of the central part of the city as it exists to-day is also ascribed to Major Durkee.

On November 17, 1806, the village of Wilkes-Barré was by act of the Pennsylvania Legislature incorporated into a borough, and by act of Legislature, May 4, 1871, the borough was incorporated into a city, and again on the issuing of a new charter by Governor Hastings, September 22, 1898, Wilkes-Barré became a city of the third class.

The view approaching Wilkes-Barré from the mountains is one of the most beautiful in the world.

The industries are both mining and manufacturing, and while it has never had a "boom," the growth of this city has been solid and substantial and promises to continue for many years to come.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY FOR

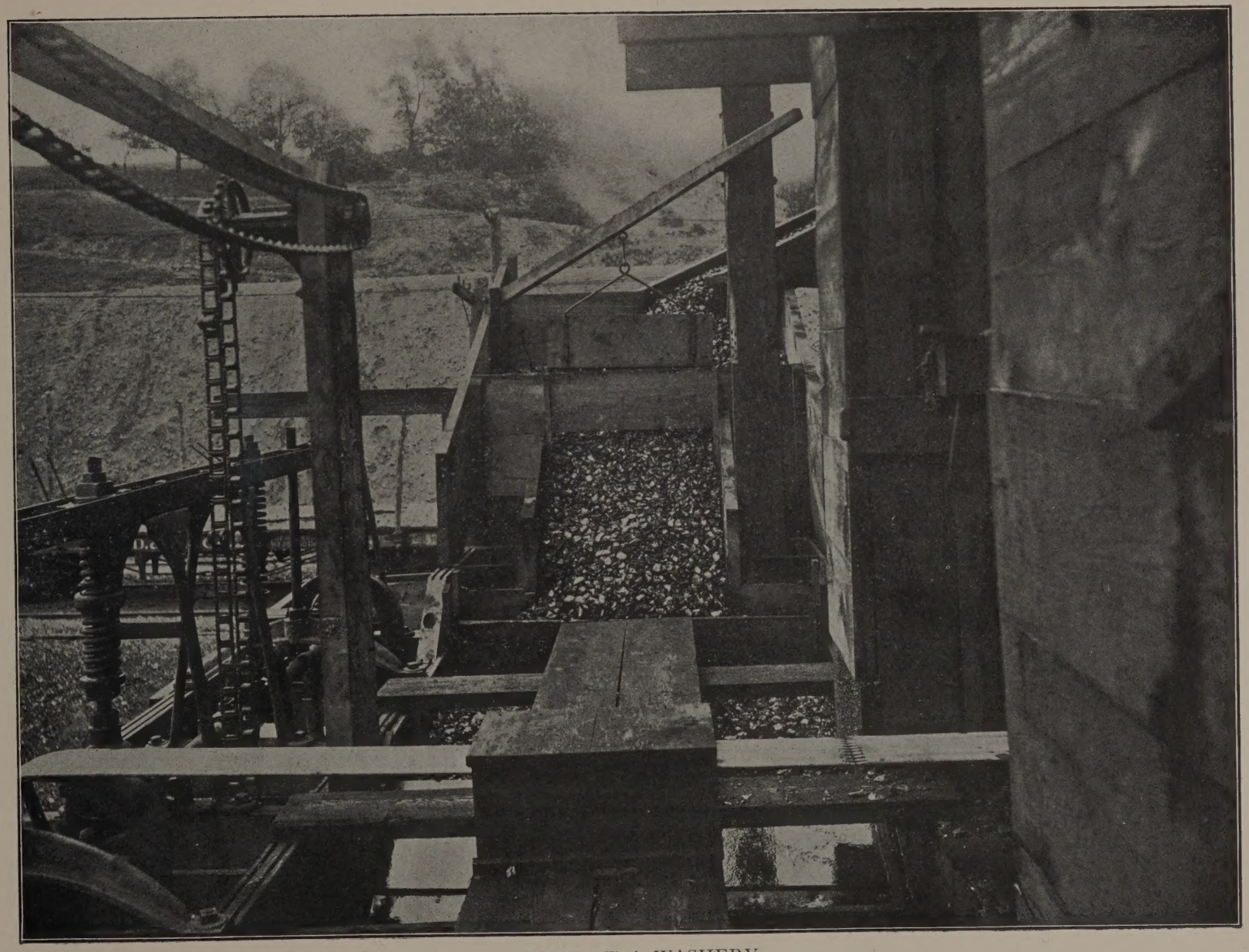
F. M. KIRBY & CO. WILKES-BARRÉ

WYOMING VALLEY FROM PROSPECT ROCK

This view includes the city of Wilkes-Barre, boroughs of Kingston, Dorranceton, Luzerne, Edwardsville, and Plymouth, together with mountains in the distance, twenty miles away.

COAL BREAKER

SCREEN ROOM, MALTBY BREAKER, THE LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CO.



VIEW AT A WASHERY

INTERIOR OF DORRANCE MINE, SHOWING COAL VEINS

SETTING PROPS TO SUPPORT ROOF OF MINE

WOMEN TAKING HOME COAL PICKED FROM CULM BANK

OUT ON THE DUMP

COMING OUT OF THE MINE

A MINER'S LUNCH

WILKES-BARRE CITY HOSPITAL

WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE

SOUTH RIVER STREET

THE TOLL GATE ON BEAR CREEK BOULEVARD

PANORAMA OF

WILKES-BARRÉ

THE BENNETT BUILDING

WILKES-BARRE LACE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Employing 1200—The Largest Mill of the kind in the World

THE WYOMING VALLEY HOTEL

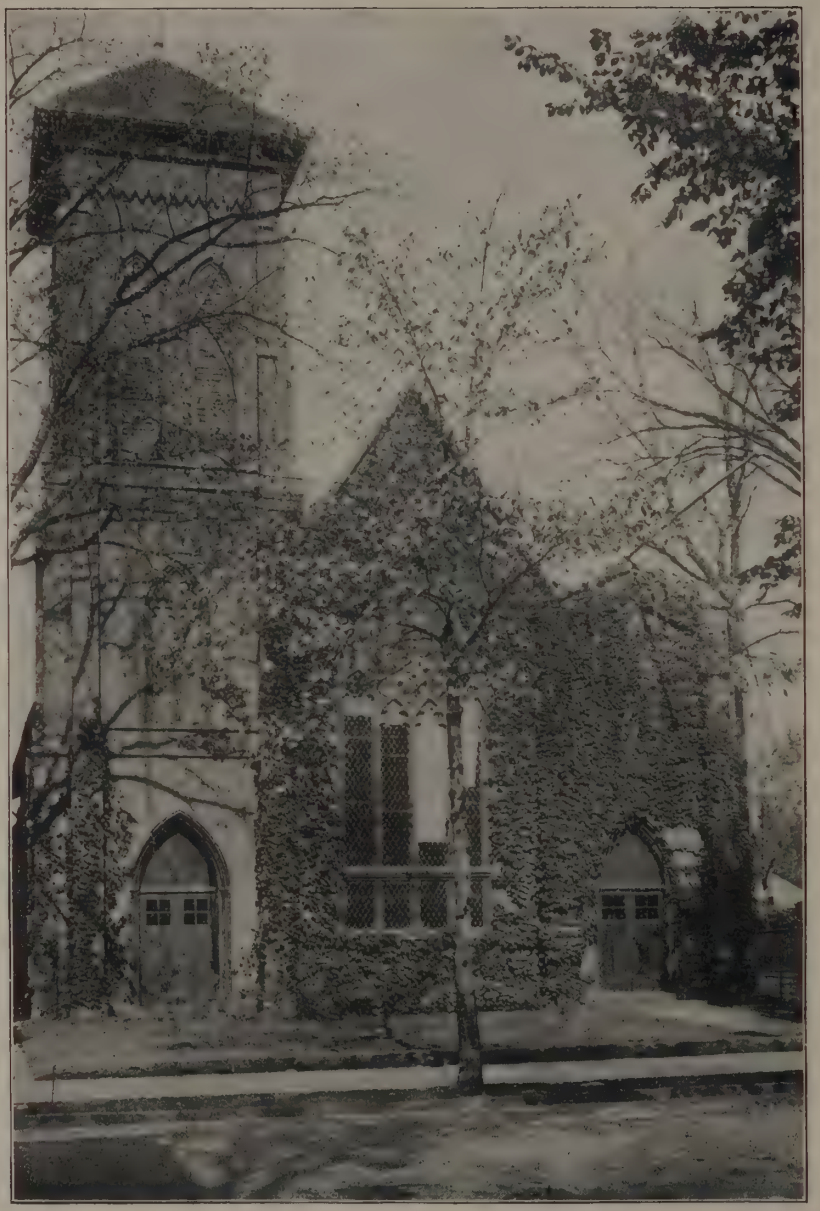
THE STERLING HOTEL

ROTUNDA OF THE STERLING HOTEL

LUZERNE COUNTY PRISON

THE OLD COURT HOUSE

THE G. A. R. HALL



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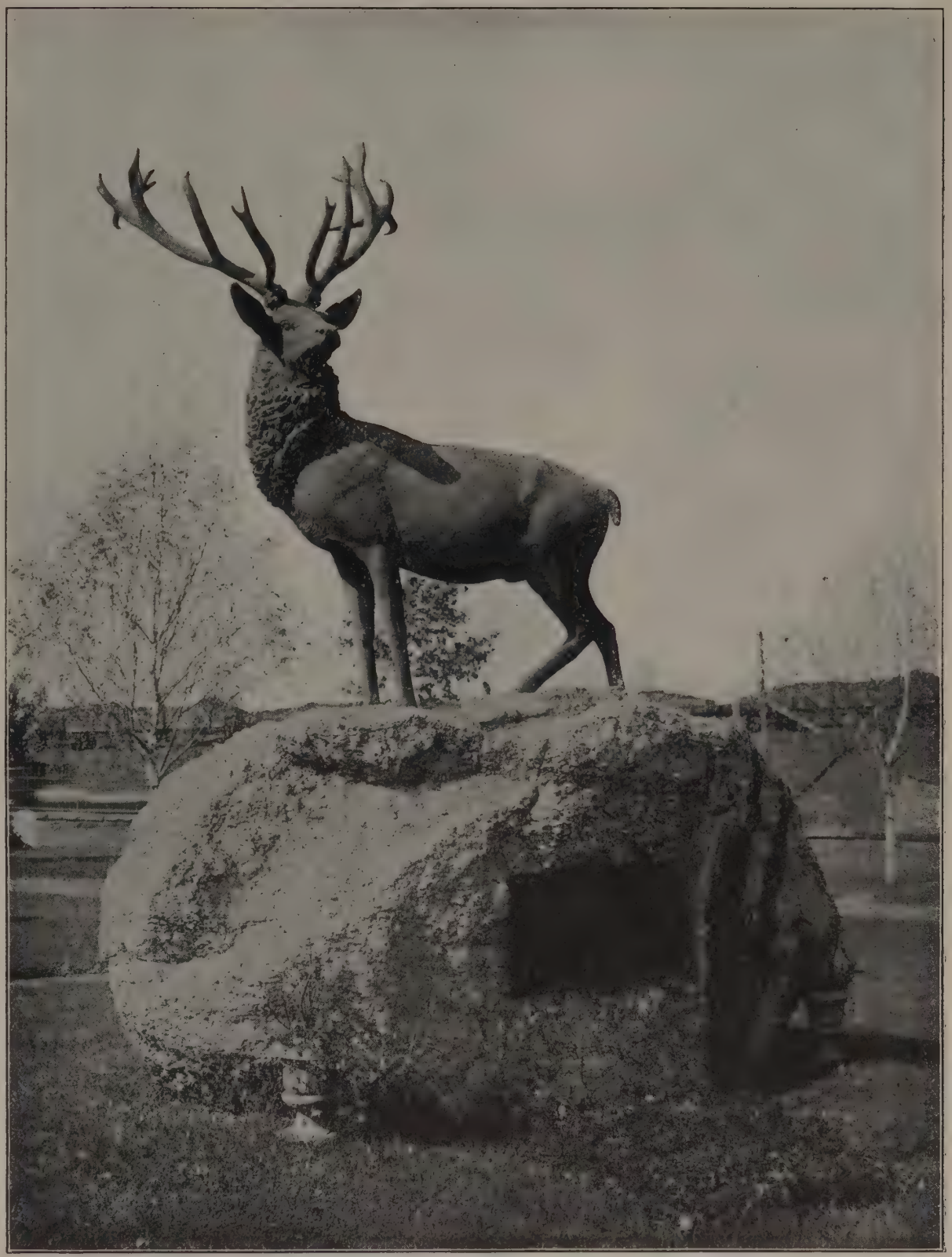


THE ELKS MONUMENT

WILKES-BARRE FROM ACROSS THE RIVER

MONUMENT ON RIVER BANK, MARKING THE LOCATION OF FORT DURKEE

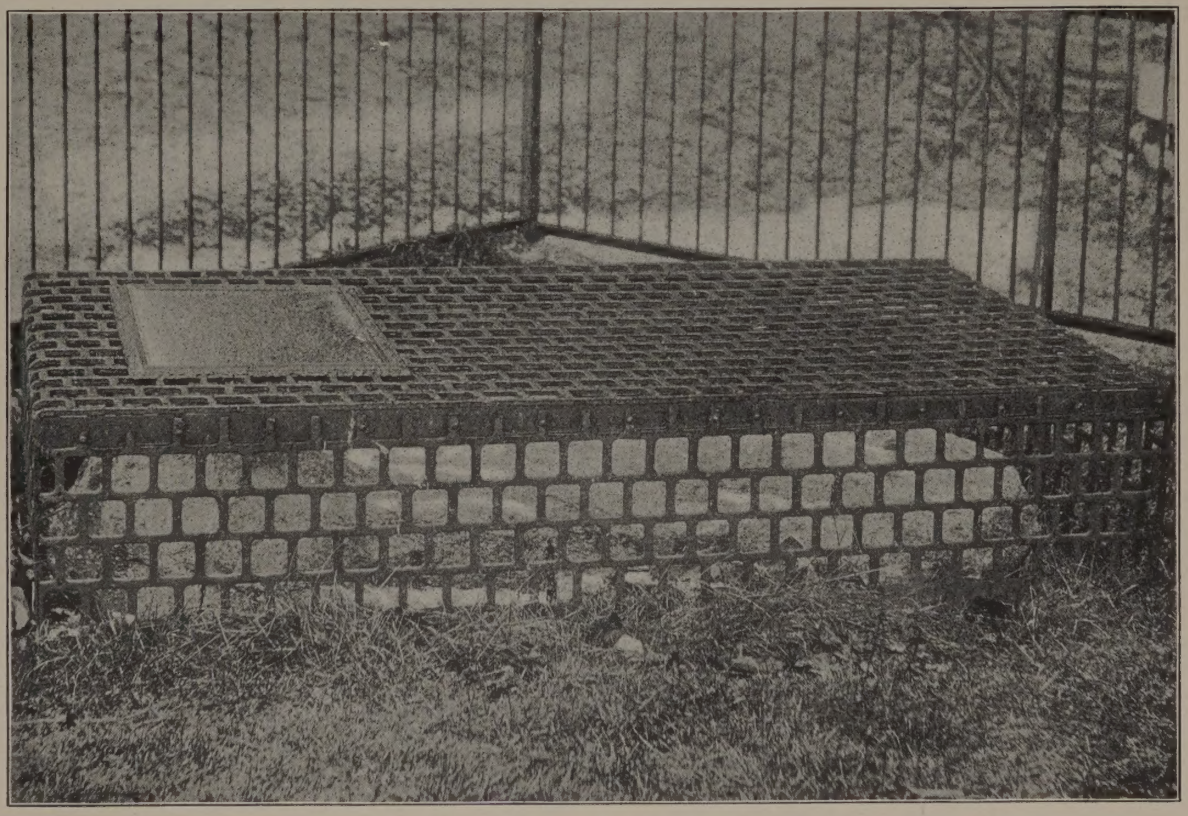
THE WYOMING VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB

INTERIOR OF THE WYOMING VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB

MATHEWSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

THE SHELDON AXLE WORKS

ARMORY OF THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. P.



QUEEN ESTHER'S ROCK

THE WYOMING MONUMENT

This monument was erected about five miles from Wilkes-Barre in the borough of Wyoming to mark the scene of the Wyoming Massacre, July 3, 1778.

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